PALACE MYSORE OFFICE

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 45.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 18.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1910.

☞ Separate paging is given to the Parts in order that they may be filed as distinct compilations.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
PART I.—Notifications by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in their several Departments	241—253
PART II.—Notifications by the several officers of the Judicial, Revenue, Education, Municipal and Local Funds, Sanitary and Financial Departments, Public and Private Advertisements and Vacancy	514—543
PART IV.—Official Papers—Containing Season Report, Prices Current, Meteorological Observations, Abstract of Plague and Cholera Cases for the week ending 29th April 1910 and Mortuary Returns	426—436

PART I.

Notifications by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE.

No. 9985—*San.* 19-09-39, *dated* 4*th May* 1910.

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the festivals noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1897 :—

Name of fair or festival	Place	Taluk	District	Period	
				From	To
Sri Gadatham Venkataramana-swami car festival.	Devaragudipal i	Bagepalli	Kolar	18th May 1910	30th May 1910 inclusive.
Sri Ramanujacharya's Tirunakshatram.	Melkote	French Rocks Sub Taluk.*	Mysore		12th May 1910

* Cholera is prevailing in Melkote and also in some of the surrounding villages in the Sub-Taluk.

No. 9295—*Med.* 192-09-1, *dated* 16*th April* 1910.

The following Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore prescribing rules regarding medical attendance on Government officers, etc., and fees for such attendance, are published for general information :—

READ—

1. Government Proceedings No. 1195-1203—14, dated the 4th May 1886, prescribing the scale of fees for the attendance of Medical officers at private residences.

2. Government Proceedings No. 2683-2723—Med. 89-06-2, dated the 2nd October 1906, inviting the opinions of the Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts on certain draft rules regarding private practice of Medical officers and the fees chargeable by them for medical attendance on patients.

3. Correspondence containing the opinions of Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts on the subject.

4. Letter No. G. 1078, dated the 21st June 1907, from the Officiating Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore, requesting with reference to Government Order No. Fl. 8925—S. & A. 187-06-14, dated the 4th June 1907, the issue of orders to the effect that officers of Government calling in the services of Medical officers to attend on them during illness should reimburse them for professional services rendered.

5. Letter No. G. 211, dated the 18th September 1907, from the same officer suggesting that provision be made in the Mysore Service Regulations for allowing Medical officers to claim travelling allowances for journeys performed by them to render medical aid to Government servants in places where such aid is not available, a certificate being obtained from the Head of the Medical Department to the effect that such a journey was really undertaken in the interests of the public service.

No. 7332-72—MED. 89-06-57, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH FEBRUARY 1910.

ORDER THEREON.—In supersession of all previous orders relating to medical attendance and fees for such attendance, the rules appended to this Order are prescribed for adoption as a tentative measure, pending the preparation of a Medical Code for the State, in which they will be finally incorporated, with such modifications as experience may suggest.

2. The Senior Surgeon is requested to prepare and submit a draft Medical Code for Mysore at an early date.

RULES REGARDING MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND FEES FOR SUCH ATTENDANCE

Preliminary.

"Medical Attendance" defined.

1. The term "Medical Attendance" means the professional advice and care during sickness or injury, afforded by a Medical officer. Medical attendance will include, in case of public servants, the supply, in accordance with the conditions laid down in para 27 *infra*, of the authorized medicines and appliances prescribed by the Medical officer in so far as they are available from the Government Hospital Stores and in the case of all persons, where there are no reliable chemist's and druggist's shops, the supply of such medicines and appliances in so far as stock permits.

Medical officer" defined.

2. The term "Medical officer" includes a Medical subordinate.

Private practice of Medical officers.

3. (*a*) All members of the Medical Service are allowed private practice so far as may be compatible with the proper discharge of their public duties unless such practice is expressly forbidden in particular cases.

(*b*) The following officers are debarred from private practice of every description :—

(i) The Resident Medical Officer of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

(ii) All Public Health Officers when they are not also District Medical Officers.

(iii) The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

(*c*) The Senior Surgeon with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and the Medical Officer, Bangalore Central Jail, when the latter is also the Superintendent of the Jail, are debarred from all private practice except consultations.

(*d*) As a general rule, Medical officers are entitled to remuneration for professional attendance on the families of those public servants whom they are bound to attend gratuitously.

Medical attendance on Government servants and the families of Military officers.

4. The Dewan is entitled to free medical attendance at his residence of a gazetted Medical officer appointed for the purpose, who, when at head-quarters, shall attend also on the Councillors and officers of the Secretariat at their residences.

The Dewan and Councillors.

5. (*a*) All Government servants in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in receipt of salaries amounting to Rs. 250 per month and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the District Medical Officers, or of the Medical Officer attached to the dispensary nearest their residence, at their own houses in cases of illness.

Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 250 and above in Bangalore and Mysore.

(*b*) Government servants in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 a month and upwards but less than Rs. 250 a month are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Hospital Assistant of the division in which such Government servants reside, at their own houses in cases of illness such as to prevent their consulting the Medical officer at his place.

Government servants in receipt of salaries between Rs. 250 and 100 in Bangalore and Mysore.

6. All Government servants at district head-quarter stations other than Bangalore and Mysore, in receipt of salaries amounting to Rs. 100 and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer of the District at their own houses in cases of illness.

Government servants drawing Rs. 100 and above in district head-quarter stations.

7. In stations other than district head-quarters, where a dispensary is located, all Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Medical officer in charge of the dispensary at their own houses.

Government servants in stations other than district head-quarters.

8. Where there is no proper hospital accommodation, and in cases of illness such as to prevent the Medical officer in charge of the dispensary being consulted at his place, Government servants in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 100 in district head-quarters including Bangalore and Mysore are entitled to the free medical attendance at their own houses, in the first instance, of a Medical subordinate detailed for the purpose and afterwards of the District Medical Officer, should the case be reported as serious, and similarly Government servants in receipt of salaries of less than Rs. 50 in other stations in which a dispensary is located, to the free medical attendance of the Medical officer in charge of the dispensary.

Government servants drawing less than Rs. 100 in district head-quarter stations and less than Rs. 50 in other stations.

9. A Government servant of any rank proceeding on duty to a place, and a Government servant stationed in a place, where medical relief is not available and there falling so seriously ill or meeting with an accident of so serious a nature as

to render him unable to move to the nearest station where such relief can be had, will be entitled to gratuitous medical attendance from the Medical officer nearest to the station.

10. Medical officers are entitled in cases of illness to the free medical attendance at their own houses of the District Medical Officer or other Medical officer detailed by the District Medical Officer if there is any in the same station and if not, of the Medical officer nearest to the station.

11. (*a*) Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 250 and above requiring the services of a Government specialist should first consult the District Medical Officer. If he considers the services of the specialist necessary, they are entitled to the free attendance of the specialist at their residences, provided they are in, or go to, the station where such specialist resides.

(*b*) In special cases, however, occurring in the mofussil, should the District Medical Officer certify that the patient's prospects of recovery would be jeopardised by undertaking the journey to see the Government specialist, the Senior Surgeon may depute the specialist to visit such patient, if he is a Government servant.

12. Where a Medical officer attending on a Government servant in accordance with any of the preceding rules considers that the illness is so serious that another Medical officer should be consulted, he may call in the aid of such Medical officer; and the latter shall comply with the request.

13. Local Fund employees, *i.e.*, those paid from the District and Municipal Funds, are entitled to medical attendance under these rules.

14. The families of Military officers in purely Military employ are entitled to the same medical services as the officers themselves.

15. All Government servants and their families who are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance at a place are entitled to it also at any other place where they may be residing whether on duty or on leave from the Medical officer at the station paid by Government for general duties. Should the Government servant, however, decline the attendance of the Medical officer provided by Government and call in another Medical officer to attend on him in illness, the usual fees can be claimed by the latter.

16. When a Government servant or his family entitled to gratuitous medical attendance prefers to obtain the services of a Medical officer, other than the recognized Government Medical attendant, it will be considered as a private arrangement with which Government have nothing to do. This rule will apply also to any Medical officer who may be called in, in consultation with the official Medical officer otherwise than in accordance with rule 12 *supra*; and if the consultant is detailed from his head-quarters for more than 12 hours, he will be deemed to have been absent on casual or such other leave as may be available under the circumstances.

17. Medical officers are required to attend without avoidable delay in cases of emergency or when the patient's own official medical adviser is not available, on any sick Military or Civil officer, or member of the family of a Military officer, who may call upon them to do so; and having given such aid or advice as circumstances call for, they may transfer the further treatment of the case to the proper medical attendant.

Travelling allowances to Medical officers for journeys performed by them in connection with medical attendance.

18. A Medical officer proceeding to a station outside his own under rule 9, 10, 11 (*b*) or 12, for attendance on a Government servant, shall be entitled to the usual travelling and halting allowances.

19. All claims for travelling allowances by Medical officers on account of journeys performed by them to render medical aid shall be supported by a certificate from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in cases of non-gazetted Medical subordinates and from the Senior Surgeon in cases of gazetted Medical officers, to

the effect that the journey was *bonâ fide* in the interest of a public servant employed on Government duty.

20. For purpose of certificates referred to in the preceding rule, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Senior Surgeon, as the case may be, may call for a short history confidentially of the ailment in the treatment of which the Medical officer was employed. If, on report of the nature of the case, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Senior Surgeon is satisfied that the case was not serious enough for the Medical officer going to the spot, the travelling allowance paid to such officer may be recovered from the officer calling in his services.

Medical attendance on the families of officers in the civil employ.

21. The families of Government servants, in civil employ are not entitled to gratuitous medical attendance.

22. It is not considered necessary to fix definitely the amount of remuneration for attendance on the families of Government servants, but the following scale is given to serve as a guide to be followed under normal circumstances. Government, however, trust that the good sense and humanity of Medical officers will always indicate when the fees are too high in particular cases, and likewise that a feeling of fairness and gratitude which animates all who have to engage the services of Medical officers will suggest to the highly paid among them when the scale seems too low.

23. The fees which Government servants pay for medical attendance on the members of their families at their houses shall be certain percentage of their monthly pay and allowances, varying according to the standing of the Medical officer whose service they engage.

(i) To Civil Surgeons and specialists, $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent per visit with a minimum of Rs. 3 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 6.

To Assistant Surgeons, $\frac{3}{5}$ per cent with a minimum of Rs. 2 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 4.

To Sub-Assistant Surgeons, honorary gazetted officers and apothecaries at $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent with a minimum of Re. 1 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 2.

To Hospital Assistants, $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent with a minimum of annas 8 per visit and a maximum of Re. 1.

(ii) For visits at the Medical officer's house the fee shall be one third less than at the patient's house.

(iii) For a visit by night, *i.e.*, between 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. the fees shall be 50 per cent more than for a visit by day.

(iv) In the case of more than one visit by day or by night being necessary, the fee for each such extra visit shall be half the ordinary fee by day or by night. But only two such extra visits by day or by night shall be charged for.

(v) In cases where there are more than one patient under treatment in the same family at the same time, the full fee shall be charged for one, and a half fee for each of the others.

(vi) When the patient lives outside the medical officer's head-quarters, the patient shall pay the Medical officer the mileage he would receive were he travelling on duty, each mile being charged for, or place a suitable conveyance at his disposal.

(vii) For every period of twenty-four hours during which a Medical officer is *detained* (which is allowable only in very serious circumstances) he shall draw double his official halting allowance in addition to mileage, but the fee for such detention shall be the equivalent of one ordinary day and one ordinary night visit only.

(viii) For a confinement or severe operation including necessary subsequent visits—

	Rs.
To—Civil Surgeons	50
Assistant Surgeons	40
All other substantive gazetted officers	30
Honorary gazetted officers and Apothecaries	20
Hospital Assistants	10

24. In the cases of indigent persons, generally, where there is only one Medical officer in a station, he shall afford medical aid at their houses gratis, when they are so ill as to be unable to attend the dispensary. In a district head-quarter station the District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall see that arrangements are made to carry out the intention of this rule.

25. The foregoing scale of fees fixed in connection with the medical attendance on the families of Government servants in civil employ should be taken also as a guide to fees payable by private persons.

26. It is not intended that the above rules should interfere with private arrangements mutually agreed upon between Medical officers and their patients.

Rules for the gratuitous issue of medicines.

27. Government servants and families of Military officers in stations where there are hospitals or dispensaries are entitled to the gratuitous supply for their own use, of such authorised medicines as are in store therein, but such supplies will only be given on the prescription of the Medical officer in charge of the hospital or dispensary where application for the medicine is made or of the Medical officer deputed for medical attendance.

28. In places in which no Government hospital or Local Fund dispensary exists, prescriptions should be sent to a druggist's shop and the patient will be liable to pay for the supplies.

29. In cases where indigent persons are afforded gratuitous medical attendance under Rule 24 they shall be supplied with Government medicines gratis under the same conditions as those specified in Rule 27.

30. In places where there are no chemists' or druggists' shops, medicines may be supplied gratis to private patients on the prescriptions of Medical officers in so far as the stock permits.

Fees for the grant of certificates by Medical officers.

31. A fee may legitimately be charged for a certificate or opinion given by a Medical officer in the Government, Municipal or Local Fund service of the State at the instance of a private person for any purpose, whether it be in connection with a civil or criminal proceeding or not, and the fact that such person was treated in the State, Municipal or Local Fund hospital should not exempt him from the payment of such fee. A fee not exceeding two days' pay of the Medical officer (without including allowances) and subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 may be charged in each case.

32. A Medical officer shall not be at liberty by directing the applicant in the first instance to produce an order from the Police or otherwise, to postpone treatment or an examination he may be called on to make.

33. Medical officers, however, who are public servants shall not receive any fee from the public revenues for giving certificates, opinion or evidence regarding any proceeding of public interest, such as inquests or judicial inquiries. Certificates shall invariably be granted when required by the Police. If, in any case, a Medical officer considers that unnecessary or improper use is made of this rule by the Police, he should, after granting the certificate, report the matter to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer who should bring it to the notice of the District Magistrate. If the officer himself is a District Medical and Sanitary Officer, he will similarly report the matter to the District Magistrate.

34. A Police officer cannot call for a certificate for ordinary, *i.e.*, non-grievous injury unless it is necessarily required in the interests of the public service.

General and Miscellaneous.

35. Medical officers are strictly prohibited from accepting commissions from private firms on their prescriptions.

Commissions on prescriptions.

36. No Medical subordinate shall have recourse to a court of law for the recovery of a fee except with the permission of the Senior Surgeon in the case of officers below the rank of Civil Surgeon and that of Government in the case of officers of and above the rank of Civil Surgeon.

Medical subordinates, not to have recourse to Law Courts for recovery of fees, without permission.

37. Medical officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of Government must be obtained by Medical officers in all such cases.

Pecuniary recognition of the services of Medical officers.

No. G. 7248—G. M. 25-08-92, dated 23rd June 1909.

It is hereby notified for general information that applications to Government for appointments in the State Service should be drawn up on printed copies of the form appended below. Applications not complying with this requirement are liable to be rejected.

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT.

To

SIR,

I beg to tender this my application for appointment and state the following particulars. Specimens of my hand-writing, in English and Canarese, on half sheets of paper, foolscap size, are annexed hereto together with copies of my testimonials.

I am your obedient servant,

(Signature)

(1) Name

(2) Approximate date of birth

(3) Father's name

(4) Caste, sect, etc.

(5) Residence and address

(6) Present occupation and salary, if any

(7) What post is sought

(8) Claims by relationship to past or existing servants of the State

(9) Personal claims (such as by services rendered in acting or temporary appointments, etc.)

(10) Qualifications such as examinations passed, etc.

(11) Other particulars which the applicant wishes to state

No. G. 5637—*G. M.* 248-09-4, *dated 29th April* 1910.

The following Notification of the Government of the United Provinces, No. 303-III-91, dated 3rd March 1910, declaring copies of the pamphlet entitled "Ca Ira" to be forfeited to His Majesty under Section 12 of the Indian Press Act, I of 1910, is published for general information :—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The 3rd March 1910.

No. 303-III-91.—A copy of a pamphlet entitled "Ca Ira," by Edward Holton James, published in Paris having been seen by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, he considers that passages in it are likely to incite to acts of violence and to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India : it is therefore hereby declared that the said pamphlet is forefeited to His Majesty in virtue of the power conferred upon the Lieutenant-Governor by Section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910.

By Order of the Honorable the
Lieutenant-Governor,
United Provinces.
(Sd.) J. W. HOSE,
Chief Secretary to Government,
United Provinces.

No. G. 5638—*G. M.* 248-09-5, *dated 29th April* 1910.

The following Notification of the Government of Bengal No. 1169—P., dated the 1st March 1910, declaring copies of the leaflet entitled "Om Bande Mataram" to be forfeited to His Majesty under Section 12 of the Indian Press Act, I of 1910, is published for general information :—

No. 1169—*P., dated the 1st March* 1910.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that a leaflet entitled "Om Bande Mataram" contains words of the nature described in Section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), inasmuch as they have a tendency to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India :

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 12, sub-section (1) : of the said Act, the Lieutenant-Governor hereby declares all copies of the said leaflet, wherever found in Bengal, and whether published in Bengali, English or any other language, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

(Sd.) F. W. DUKE,
Chief Secretary to the Government
of Bengal.

No. G. 5663—*G. M.* 248-09-6, *dated 30th April* 1910.

The following Notification of the Government of the United Provinces No. 382—III-91, dated 17th March 1910, declaring the newspaper or document called "The Talwar, an organ of Indian independence" to be forfeited to His Majesty, under Section 12 of the Indian Press Act, I of 1910, is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The 17th March 1910.

No. 382-III-91.—The Lieutenant-Governor having seen copies of a newspaper or document called "The Talwar, an organ of Indian independence," considers it to contain words which have a tendency to incite to murder and acts of violence and to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India : he therefore declares the said newspaper or document forfeited to His Majesty, in accordance with the powers vested in him by Section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910.

(Sd.) J. W. HOSE,
Chief Secretary.

No. 9850—*L. B.* 91-09-8, *dated* 30*th April* 1910.

Under para 20 and clause (*f*) of para 7 of the Rules issued under the Local Boards Regulation, Mr. Guru Rao, shanbhog of Chendur village, has been elected a member of the Gudibanda Taluk Board in the Kolar District, in place of Mr. Guliveerappa, removed.

No. 993—*L. B.* 1-09-6, *dated* 3*rd May* 1910.

Under clause (*h*) of para 7 and para 20 of the Rules under the Local Boards Regulation, Mr. Francis M. Hamilton of Sabbenahalli Estate, Mudgere Taluk, is appointed a member of the Mudgere Taluk Board, in place of Mr. J. G. Hamilton, resigned.

No. 9988—*Edn.* 456-09-2, *dated* 4*th May* 1910.

It is hereby notified that, if suitable candidates present themselves, two Damodardas Scientific Research and Technical Scholarships of the value of £200 each per annum will be awarded by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in the year 1910. The scholarships shall be open to all natives of Mysore by birth or domicile, who have taken with credit a degree in Arts, Medicine, or Engineering in an Indian or other recognised University, and to persons who have taken a degree from a Mysore College. In the case of Graduates in Arts, their optional subjects should have been Physics, Chemistry or Natural Science. All applications should reach the Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments, not later than the 31st July 1910.

2. The scholarships will be granted for the study of one or more of the following subjects as may be recommended by the Committee appointed to report on the merits of the applicants :—

I. Chemistry.

II. Physics.

III. Applications of Chemistry or Physics to Agriculture or the various arts and industries.

IV. Medical Research, in any branch, including Hygiene and Bacteriology.

V. Mechanical Engineering.

VI. Mining and Metallurgy, including Electro-Metallurgy.

VII. Electrical Engineering.

3. Candidates should submit the following particulars and certificates with their application :—

I. Date and place of birth or domicile.

II. Particulars of University status, including information regarding the University Examinations passed, the opitional subjects selected, the classes in which the candidate was placed, and the years of passing.

III. Certificates of good moral character given by two persons of known respectability who are not related to the applicant.

IV. Certificates of progress and conduct from the authorities of the College or Colleges where the candidate was educated.

V. Evidence showing the occupation of the candidate's father or guardian and the social status of the candidate's family.

VI. The subject or subjects for the study of which the applicant applies for a scholarship.

VII. A certificate of physical fitness to undergo in England or elsewhere the course of study or research selected by the applicant, signed by the Senior Surgeon to the Government of Mysore, or a Medical officer not below the rank of a District Civil Surgeon.

VIII. A declaration that he has the consent of the head of his family to proceed to England or elsewhere for the purpose of his scholarship.

4. The selected candidates will be expected to leave for England or elsewere within such time as may be fixed by Government.

5. Copies of the rules for awarding the scholarships may be had on application to the General and Revenue Secretary, Bangalore.

No. J. 3341 *-Cts.* 124-09-14, *dated* 4*th May* 1910.

Under Section 422 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, Government are pleased to direct that notices of appeals against convictions in Excise cases be given to the District Excise Officer concerned.

No. 9987—*Ml.* 397-08-7, *dated 4th May* 1910.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare that sub-section (2) of Section 142 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, shall be applicable to the following articles of food and drink in the Bangalore City Municipality, with effect from the 1st June 1910.

(1) Milk and its products such as curds and butter-milk,
(2) Ghee,
(3) Butter,
(4) Sweet or gingelly oil,
(5) Wheat flour,
(6) Sugar, and
(7) Aerated waters.

No. R. 7394— *L. R.* 33-09-28, *dated 28th April* 1910.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, No. VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the lands described hereunder are required for a public purpose, *viz.*, the extension of the village site; and under Section 7 of the said Regulation, the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldrug District is authorised to take order for the acquisition of the said lands:—

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Name of khatedar	Survey No.	Dry, wet or garden	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent	Assessment	Extent now required		Boundaries			
											Extent	Assessment	East	West	North	South
							A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs.				
Chitaldrug	Hiriyur	Anumangala	Surjanroppa	Hanumantappa, son of Rudrappa.	93	Dry	10 37	0 2	10 35	3 8	2 20	...	Survey Nos. 88 and 89.	Gollarahalli and Survey No. 96.	Survey No. 92.	Survey No. 88.
				Siddaiya, son of Sidda, Gollara	94	do	6 19	0 7	6 12	1 4	2 0	...	Gollarahalli and Survey No. 93.	Survey No. 102.	Do ...	Survey No. 95.

Remarks.—Compensation has to be paid to the owners of the lands.

No. R. 7470—*L. R.* 33-09-30, *dated 29th April* 1910.

Government Notification No. R. 9527—L. R. 423-05-3, dated the 12th January 1906, published at page 29 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated the 18th January 1906, authorising the acquisition of 1 acre and 20 guntas of land out of Survey No. 31 of Lakshmisagara village in the Chitaldrug Taluk, required by the villagers for storing manure, is hereby cancelled.